What is claimed is:

1. A method of making a cell for electrochemical analysis of a liquid sample comprising:

forming a body of dielectric material with a rod of electrically conductive material embedded therein;

removing dielectric material and electrically conductive material to form a chamber within the body;

wherein the size and location of the chamber are such that the rod of electrically conductive material is divided by a gap.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein multiple chambers are formed in the body, each chamber dividing the rod of electrically conductive material.

3. A method of making a cell for electrochemical analysis of a liquid sample comprising:

forming a cylinder of a dielectric material with a rod of electrically conductive material passing through the cylinder in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder;

removing dielectric material and electrically conductive material to form a cylindrical chamber concentric with the longitudinal axis;

wherein the size and location of the chamber are such that the rod of electrically conductive material is divided with a gap between a first portion that terminates at the inner wall of the chamber on one side of the chamber and a second portion that terminates at the inner wall of the chamber on an opposite side of the chamber.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive rod passes from one side to the other.

5. A cell for electrochemical analysis comprising:

a body of a dielectric material with a rod of electrically conductive material passing through the body and having a channel perpendicular to the rod and passing through the rod and dividing it into two opposing electrodes.

6. The cell of claim 5 further comprising at least one reagent within the chamber.

7. The cell of claim 5 that is part of a plurality of the cells connected in seriatim.

8. A cell for electrochemical analysis, comprising:

an annular wall that defines a capillary channel;

a pair of opposing electrically conductive electrodes within the capillary channel that penetrate the annular wall.

9. The cell of claim 8 further comprising at least one reagent within the capillary channel.

10. The cell of claim 8 further comprising at least one reagent deposited on the body within the capillary channel and overlying the electrodes.

11. The cell of claim 8 that is part of a plurality of the cells connected in seriatim.

12. A method of making a cell for electrochemical analysis, comprising:

molding a body with an electrically conductive rod;

forming a capillary channel in the body transverse to the electrically conductive rod; and,

removing the electrically conductive rod from within the capillary channel thereby forming a pair of opposing electrodes.

13. The method of claim 14 further comprising depositing at least one reagent within the capillary channel.

14. The method of claim 14 further comprising depositing at least one reagent within the capillary channel in liquid form through capillary action.

15. The method of claim 14 further comprising forming a plurality of parallel capillary channels in the body and removing the electrically conductive rod from within each capillary channel.

16. The method of claim 14 comprising partially forming the capillary channel while molding the body.

17. A cell made by the method of claim 14.

18. A method of making a cell for electrochemical analysis, comprising:

molding a body as a parallel row of cell bodies with an electrically conductive rod transverse to the row of cell bodies;

forming a plurality of parallel capillary channels in the body transverse to the electrically conductive rod, one capillary channel for each cell body; and,

removing the electrically conductive rod from within each capillary channel.

19. The method of claim 18 further comprising separating the cell bodies.

20. A cell made by the method of claim 18.